The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

H. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

Health Department.

Walking.

Walking briskly, with an exciting object of pleasant interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldom walk when they can ride if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carraige must be brought to the door even if less distances have to be passed. Under the conditions first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental, and moral.

We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven, had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer; whether sleet or storm, or rain or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay away from school on account of the weather, and never to be "late;" and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an "excuse" for being one minute behind the time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gaslight. They did not average two day's sickness in a year, and later they thought, nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains, and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing—let it rain,—and trudged on more vigorously until every thread was dry before they reached home.

There is no unmedicinal remedy known to men of more value in the prevention of constipation than a few miles' joyous walking; let one follow it up a week—a walk of two or three miles in the forenoon, and as much in the afternoon—and, except in rare cases, when a longer continuance may be made, the result wil. be triumphant; and yet nine persons out of ten would rather give a dollar a bottle for some nauseous drops or poisonous pills than take the trouble to put in practice the natural remedy of walking. Nor is there an anodyne among all the drugs in the world which is the hundreth part so efficacious, in securing refreshing, healthful, delicious, glorious sleep, as a judicious walk.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Importance of Perspiration.

A chemical journal, speaking of the importance of perspiration as a means of producing health, says that the amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in an adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substances which if allowed to remain in the system for a brief space of time would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes, so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent application of water, or by some other means. In view of this, if the functions of the skin be obstructed with a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisture, the person would not live over six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child at Florence. Pope Leo X., on the occasion of his ascention to the papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age and so he gilded a poor child all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the sink of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours. These facts show the importance of keeping the pores open by cleanliness.

How Long Shall We Sleep?

The fact is, that, as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours sleep a day will do very well for a ploughman or a brick layer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him, who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed or early to rise is altogether wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed latter, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Poisonous Effects of Zinc Utensils.

The *Union Medical* calls attention to a new source of danger, caused by the substitution of zinc for tin in the manufacture of pots and pans by travelling tinmen. Zinc sheet can be had at seventy centimes the kilogramme, while tin costs three or four frances, so that it is often substituted in the making of kitchen utensils. The fraud cannot be detected by the eye, but a little vinegar boiled in the vessel will immediately corrode the surface, and, if done in the process of cookery, will give rise to symptoms of poison.

Medical Crumbs.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never begin a journey until breakfast is over.

Small-Pox can be prevented by burning sulphur in houses.

The Elixir of Macrotys is highly serviceable in nervous affections.

Salt fish should not be used as a diet by those afflicted with eruptive diseases.

Catarrh in the head can frequently be relieved by inhaling the fumes of burning sugar.

Beef's gall and vinegar applied hot to the neck, will arrest the development of quinsy.

Five drops af Mecca oil taken on sugar every half hour, will cure hoarseness and sore throat.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Croup, catarrh and colds in children, can be cured by giving equal parts of the syrup of sanguinari and cod liver oil.

Ten drops of the tincture of lobelia added to one half pint of water, and a teaspoonful taken every hour, will cure lung fever and catarrh.

One ounce of sulphite of soda added to six ounces of water, and one tablespoonful taken four times a day, will improve the complexion and remove constipation of the bowels.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

While sleeping with the head bolstered up, the vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are lessened in their cavities; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be nearly level with the body.

It is asserted that sun-stroke, commonly attributed to an elevation of temperature, is the result of the action of light on the brain, exerted through the eye, and that if this organ be properly protected from the glare of the sun, other precautions are not needed.

To prevent chills and fever, have your cellars thoroughly ventilated and free from dampness. Fires should be built in the house at night, and the windows and doors kept closed. Persons of delicate constitutions should wear flannel as early as the first of October, and observe great regularity in diet and exercise.

New England Then and Now--Protection and Free Trade.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *American Working People* for the fine engraving, and description of same, which appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. This popular workingman's journal has attained a circulation of 30,000 copies, and is acknowledged to be the ablest tariff publication in the United States. It can be obtained of all news dealers, or from the publishers. Address, Iron World Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

There is presented in the accompanying cut a scene which occurred sixteen years ago in Massachusetts and upon the left the same place as it is to be seen to-day.—We quote from an old file of an eastern paper as follows:

A POPULAR OUTBREAK.

Yesterday afternoon the crowds which had been hanging around Market street, by force of instinct perhaps, congregated in the vicinity of the lower docks. The fact that several thousand barrels of flour were stored in the large warehouses near there was well known and has given rise to considerable smothered indignation among the idle classes, of which we are sorry to say the number is daily increasing. Flour has been held at $12 per barrel for two months past, and two days ago when J. & R. Pease, the well known grocers, went to make a purchase of three hundred barrels the owners refused to sell at less than $13. Mr. Pease informed us personally that he would sell the flour at $12, its cost when he got it, and we so stated yesterday, but he refused to accede to this immoderate exaction and the consequence is that many families are helpless to supply their immediate wants. This was the subject yesterday of discussion on Market street among the idlers and they gathered about the store-houses where the flour was kept. The owner of most of it, Mr. ——— had just returned from New York and was about driving to his mansion with his family when he was met by a portion of the crowd, who on recognizing him and remembering that he was the cause in a measure of their suffering, began to hoot at him. The noise soon attracted others and in a few moments the street was almost impassable because of the crowd, including many women and children. The carriage was stopped and the crowd boisterously demanded the keys of the warehouses and threatened, if refused, to break them open. Mr. ——, to pacify the crowd, offered to give them ten barrels, and left his carriage to do so, fearing danger to himself and family if he refused some concession.

The crowd allowed the carriage to pass on, and being rapidly augmented by members who did not know that Mr. —— proposed giving a few barrels, began yelling madly, "bread—bread." It pushed on and he began to run to escape being trodden under foot. This created the wildest excitement and sticks and stones were hurled after him. Two or three gentlemen passing were met by the crowd and forced to fly before it, and one of them was struck by a missile and felled to the ground and severely injured, near the Infirmary. The police were soon in pursuit and succeeded in rescuing Mr. —— from the fury of the populace. A strong guard was placed over his property.

Flour at $13 per barrel and no work—men idle—women sick—homes empty—works in ruins—these were the results of free trade during these dark days. Nor were such scenes confined to eastern cities, but they were realities throughout the west. Great mills and factories which afforded employment to thousands of men, women and children were forced to stop. Lecture halls and libraries were turned into Infirmaries and soup houses as seen in the cut. Hale, hearty men, reduced by starvation to a bed of sickness, were forced into charity hospitals for care and support and when they died they were buried at the public expense. In the picture before us a coffin is being thrust by a policeman and attendent into a rough wagon. It will be hurried to the graveyard and its forgotten occupant, without tears of friends, thrust into a hole. On the other corner we see a billiard saloon where "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights and whisky three cents a glass," are to be had in abundance. The works in the distance are in ruins. A

New England to-day Under the Present Tariff.

ragged mother and child leave their cheerless home and wander out in quest of work or food but find neither. The enraged people look on warehouses filled with flour and corn which they dare not touch and cannot buy. These are facts—facts. We know these things to be true. We have seen such immense buildings full of flour burn to the ground. We have seen floor after floor fall in with their weight of burning flour while a hungry people stood by. That was sixteen years ago, and as though Providence had cursed the spot, there is not to this day a building upon it.

Look at this picture more closely. It is a picture—a truthful picture of what we were under free trade. Let us think about it. This picture may be a reality to us some day and it will be if we do not rise up and stop the progress of the sentiment growing in favor of it. Is it not strange people want to bring such a state of things upon them?

Free traders tell us that duties are a tax on consumers, that if we take duties off, we get imports that much cheaper. This looks fair and plausible. They show us that iron and steel and hardware and woolen and cotton goods are cheaper in England than here, and that if we let England send to us them free of duty we can have them cheap as they are in that country. We believe—let them send all we want. Their iron, their steel, their hardware, their woolen and cotton goods are sent over in ship loads and they fill our store shelves and warehouses.

Our own mills and factories make little or nothing for there is no need that they should. What then?

Do the owners of these goods sell them at cheap English prices? They do not. They have shut down our mills, they have driven our working people into idleness and they then ask the highest price they can exact. They sell their imported goods for more than we could make them for at home.

The people have no money and cannot buy. They cannot sell their labor for bread because the English shippers want only money and they go on and draw the last dollar from our pockets. During the last free trade epoch, banks were attacked, stores, in many places, broken open and the spirit of lawlessness greatly increased. People thought it was the fault of capitalists, but it was not, they only took advantage of the necessities of the people. If men cannot get work they cannot buy and

Result of Free Trade in New England in 1856-57.

if we have free trade they can have no work. England could ruin the United States sooner by selling her iron at a cent a pound than she could by over-running it with an army of a million men.

We are tired of this picture; let us look on the next. It needs no description. Every industrious workingman in the land can personate those here represented. Instead of a soup house and infirmary we have a library. Instead of a billiard saloon and free trade and sailors' rights and whisky three cents a glass, we have a dry goods store. Instead of deserted mills we have mills crowded with life and prosperity. Instead of an idle, hungry, enraged mob filling the streets we have what we see before us. Is this not truth itself? Is there exaggeration here?

Men in high places are willing to return to free trade again. Thousands of men are voting to return to it. British manufacturers are expending large sums of money in teaching people to believe free trade will bring cheapness. They know they are deceiving the people. If the farmer pays five cents more for getting his horse shod on account of the advance of iron, he thinks he will be ruined and forthwith he votes to reduce the tariff He does not stop to think that he is getting $1 60 per bushel for all the wheat he can raise.

Workingmen of America, you will never be safe until you teach your public servants that a protective tariff shall be the permanent policy of this country.

It is a lie that manufacturers are monopolists. It is a lie that duties on products which can be manufactured in America are a tax on consumers. It is a lie that a reduction of duties cheapens products.

There are a class of men who hate to see workingmen surround themselves with comforts. They call themselves revenue reformers. The reforms they would make would fill every city in the land with excited, hungry mobs, idle every mill and factory, send poverty on to the table of every man in the land. There is danger of it because the enemies of the people are working hard to create a sentiment against protection. There is danger of it because workingmen are not united. There is danger of it because British manufacturers would gladly give a hundred millions of dollars to prostrate American industries. They could afford it. They could soon make us pay them for all they lost. They mean to do it if money will accomplish it.

Do the workingmen remember upon what a slender thread their safety hangs?

Do the men who work in our mills before hot furnaces, thundering rolls, flying wheels, the men who work in our busy factories, the men who toil in our thousands of smaller workshops, the men everywhere who toil, do they know that the vote of a body of men sent by them to Washington, can turn them out of their mills and shops and factories, from their cultivated fields, from their comfortable, happy homes, to wander idle, helpless, poverty stricken in search of food? They can, and unless workingmen are true to their interests they will do it.

Protection during the past twelve years has peopled the prairies of the west. It has built the railroads which cobweb the land. It has built the elegant cities and towns which sprinkle the broad land.

Men cannot study this truthful picture too closely. We love to gaze on beautiful paintings in our galleries of art, but this picture has deeper meaning and deserves greater study than any works of art. The people themselves can determine—must determine which life they shall live—POVERTY OR PLENTY.

The Story-Teller.

ONLY A FARMER'S WIFE.

Two women sat together at sunset in the porch door of a white cottage that stood under the "old ancestral tree," and among its fields of wheat and corn, like a poet's vision of a quiet resting place for some weary, suffering soul.

And one of these two women had eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel and appreciate it all. She was a tall and stately lady, apparently some thirty years of age—not exactly handsome, but with a grace of air and manner peculiarly their own. The careful toilet, the nameless air of elegance and luxury, the pale cheek and soft white hands, betrayed the city dame. While the weary glance in her large, dark eyes, which even the pleasant quiet of that sunset hour could not drive away, showed that Time had not dealt gently with her and her heart's idol's, but had thrown them, shattered and ruined, at her feet.

Her companion was somewhat five years her junior, and many times prettier—a little round-faced, apple-cheeked woman, with dark blue eyes and dark brown hair, and a rounded figure was set off, to the best advantage by the afternoon dress of tinted muslin that she wore.

At present the pretty face was almost spoiled by a querulous, discontented expression. She was contrasting her own hand, plump and small, but certainly rather brown, with the slender white fingers of her city friend, all glittering with rings. "Just look at the two," she exclaimed. "That comes of making butter and cheese, and sweeping and dusting, and washing dishes, and making beds all the time. That man told the truth that said woman's work is never done. I know mine never is. Oh, dear, dear! to think that you, Margaret, should have married a rich merchant, and be as rich as a princess in a fairy tale; and here I am planted for life, plain Mrs. Hiram Parke, and nothing in the world to compare with you. I am sick of being a farmer's wife."

Margaret Von Howth looked down at her grumbling little friend with a sad smile.

"Jennie, it seems to me as we sit here in this quiet place, and look out over all those pleasant fields that are your own—it seems to me that you are very wicked to talk like that."

"I dare say," replied Jennie; but you would not like it, Margaret. You would never wish to change places with me."

"Perhaps not. Would you like to change places with me?"

"Yes."

"And be Mrs. Von Howth, instead of Mrs. Hiram Parke?"

Jennie hesitated. She dearly loved her handsome husband.

"Well, I don't mean to give up Hiram," she said at last. "I only mean that I wish he was a city merchant, instead of a farmer, and as rich as your husband is, that is all."

"And that is a great deal," said Mrs. Von Howth, coldly. "Jennie, if your wish could be gratified, do you know what your life would be?"

"What yours is, I suppose. What any lady's is in position."

"Exactly. But what is that life. Do you know?"

"How should I?"

"It is a weary one, Jennie, with more genuine hard work in it than all your making of butter and cheese can bring."

"Oh, Margaret!"

"And oh, Jennie! Believe me, my dear, there are no people on earth who work harder than the fashionable who have only their own amusement to provide for. A life of amusement is a dog's life, Jennie, at the best."

"I should like to be convinced of it by actual experience," said Jennie, doubtingly.

"So I said and thought once. I have been so convinced. And it is all vanity and vexation of spirit, my dear."

"But how?" persisted Jennie.

"How? in ten thousand ways. If you live in the fashionable world, you must do as the fashionable world does. You must rise and dress, and shop, and lunch, and dress again, and drive, and dress again and appear at certain balls, parties, concerts, exactly as your friends do, or be voted *bizarre*, and out of the world altogether. You, my poor Jennie, who are by no means fond of dress, what would you do at a fashionable watering-place in the hottest days of August, with five changes of toilet from morning till night, and a French maid to tyrranize over you all the time, into the bargain?"

"Horrors! ejaculated Jennie.

"Balls that you must go to in spite of fatigue, parties that you must grace in spite of the heat, calls that you must make on people whom you detest! Oh, Jennie, I should far rather be at home with the butter and cheese, if I were you."

Jennie was silent. Here was the dark side of the picture which she had never seen or dreamed of before.

"You love your husband, Jennie?" said her friend after a time.

Jennie opened her eyes widely.

"Love him! Why, isn't he my husband?" was her native reply.

Mrs. Von Howth laughed.

"Some women 'in society' might think that a reason why you should not love him," she said drily. And he loves you also!"

"I should die to morrow if I thought he did not.!"

"Tut, child! People leave this world when God wills it, not before. I dare say you would survive his infidelity. Many women before you have lived through such things."

"Don't talk of it, Margaret! I could not bear it! Why, his love is all the world to me! How could I bear to lose it?"

"Then don't wish him to be a city merchant, my dear. I dare say there are a great many good men in the city—men who love their wives; but on the other hand, there are so many temptations, especially in society, that I sometimes wonder, not that so many go estray, but that so many remain true to themselves and their duty."

She spoke absently, and her eyes had a far-away glance, as if they dwelt on other things.

Jennie ventured a question.

"Margaret, is yours a happy marriage? Do you love your husband? And does he love you?"

Mrs. Von Howth impulsively started, and turned crimson.

"Jennie, I would have loved him—I would have been a good wife to him; but he never loved me. He brought me to place me at the head of his house, because he thought me lady like and interesting; that was all. He told me so once, though not quite so plainly as this. And since then we have each taken our own way, independent of each other. I seldom see him at our house in town. I have my carriage, my diamonds, my opera-box. In the season, I go to Saratoga, or Newport while he favors Long Branch with his presence. We are perfectly polite to each other; we never quarrel; and I suppose were I to die to-morrow, he'd be the most inconsolable of widowers—for a week! Jennie, you will not wish to change places with me again. Your husband might change as mine has done exposed to the same temptations. Thank Heaven that you have him as he is, a good true man who loves you; and never mind the butter and cheese, Jennie, so long as your own and his happiness is made up with them."

She rose from her seat as she spoke, and strolled down the garden path alone.

Jennie did not follow her. She sat on the step, lost in thought. The riddle of her friend's life was at last made clear to her. She had often wondered why Margaret, in the midst of all her wealth and luxury, should seem so sad and ill at ease. She wondered no longer now. To be the wife of a man who has no love for you! What "lower deep" can there be for a proud and sensitive woman than this?

Jennie turned with tears in her eyes to meet her handsome husband, as he came from the field.

"Well, little woman," he cried, and then she got the rough embrace, and the hearty kiss for which she was looking.

Yes, Margaret was right. The butter and cheese were of very little consequence, while love like this made her tasks easy to endure. And the rosy-cheeked little woman bent fondly down over her Hiram, as he flung himself on the porch-seat, and fanned him, talked to him, brought him cool lemonade, and mode him thoroughly happy, while he enjoyed his rest. Poor Margaret! Happy Jennie! Never again would she wish to be anything more, only a farmer's wife.

Reading for the Million.

Our Candidates.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 16th of December, 1830. He received his education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1853. For some time thereafter he was employed as a civil engineer. In 1854 he became deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, holding that position, under two successive incumbents of the sheriffalty, until 1858. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The outbreak of the Rebellion found him just entering upon the practice of his profession.

He had early become interested in military affairs, and after serving successively as captain and lieutenant colonel, was elected a colonel of the Montgomery county militia in 1859. Previous to the war he had been an active Democrat, but upon the first call for volunteers he proffered his services to Governor Curtin. His entire regiment followed his lead, and was at once equipped and armed, and mustered into the service as the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment rendezvoused at Harrisburg on the 20th of April, 1861, and when ready for service entered the field, moving forward to Perryville, Annapolis and Washington in succession. The three months' term of his regiment had expired and it was on the homeward march when the disastrous battle of Bull Run occurred. Col. Hartranft, on receiving tidings of the forward movement of our army, tendered his services to General McDowell, and was by him assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel, afterward General William B. Franklin, who then commanded a brigade. In this capacity he was engaged in the first struggle of the war.

Previous to the battle of Bull Run, Col. Hartranft had applied for and obtained permission to recruit a regiment for three years' service. This regiment was promptly filled up, and, on November 16, 1861, was mustered into service at Harrisburg, as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Hartranft as Colonel. His new regiment was ordered to duty under General Burnside, and joined the latter's expedition to North Carolina. At the head of the regiment Hartranft took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, in February, 1862, and also in the brilliant charge by which the town of Newbern was carried, in March following. This achievement of the Fifty-first was highly praised by the general in command. When the Ninth Army Corps was recalled to Virginia in August, 1862, Colonel Hartranft and his regiment fought gallantly at the second battle of Bull Run and at Chantilly, and also in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps was transferred to General Grant's army, then operating against Vicksburg. The regiment re-enlisting in March, 1864, Colonel Hartranft was detailed to take command of the rendezvous at Annapolis for the Ninth Corps, then in progress of reorganization for the May campaign. Soon after he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the corps. He was subsequently appointed Brigadier General, to date from May 12, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war,"

While the country was, late in March, 1865, anticipating news of the fall of Richmond, it was startled by the report that Lee had suddenly assumed the offensive and attacked our lines. But this assault was gallantly and brilliantly repulsed after one of the severest struggles, for its duration, of the war. General Hartranft at the time was in command of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, which was made up of Pennsylvania regiments, raised for one year and just sent into the field. At the head of this fresh force, Hartranft, on the 25th of March, made an attack upon the Rebel lines and drove the enemy headlong from Fort Steadman, a position which they had fancied to be securely in their grasp. For this brillant acheivement Hartranft was breveted Major General of Volunteers, and became popularly known as "The Hero of Fort Steadman." Subsequently his skirmishers were the first Union soldiers to enter Petersburg, and one of the brigades was also the first body of loyal troops to enter the city. His command saw no more fighting during the war, but his military career was not yet ended. During the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln he was specially detailed to take charge of the arrangments for guarding the military commission and executing its mandates.

Returning to civil life at the close of the struggle, General Hartranft, having abandoned his Democratic allegiance, in 1865 received the Republican nomination for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and was in that year elected by a majority of 22,600 over W. H. H. Davis, the Democratic nominee. In 1868 he was renominated for the same position, and was again successful by a majority of 9,499, his Democratic competitor being Charles E. Boyle. In 1871 he was not a candidate for renomination, but on the death of Colonel Stanton, who had been elected his successor, he was continued in his office until the close of the present year by special act of the Legislature.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford county, the candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was born at Towanda, Pa., August 12, 1818, and is in the 54th year of his age. He graduated at Jefferson College, of this State, and practiced law. He was elected in 1860 as Presidential elector for the lamented Lincoln, and in March, 1861, was appointed president judge of the thirteenth judicial district, and soon after elected by the people to that position for a term of ten years, from December, 1861, but resigned on being elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress to represent the thirteenth district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and again to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 11,117 against 10,993 for C. B. Brockway, Democrat.

Judge Mercur has taken a very prominent position in Congress, serving upon the Judicial Committee, and by his large experience contributing much in framing wise and wholesome measures.

GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN.

General Harrison Allen, the candidate for Auditor-General, is a native of Warren county, and is in the thirty-eighth year of his age. With the limited opportunities that farmers' sons usually enjoy, when he was a boy he acquired a good education, and studied law. He lost no time in entering the service when the rebellion commenced, and, beginning as captain, was promoted to major of the 10th Reserves, colonel of the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and breveted brigadier general for meritorious services. General Allen represented his county in the Legislature during the sessions of 1866 and 1867, and took a prominent and creditable part in legislation. His speeches on the thirteenth amendment, soldiers' orphans' schools, and other measures, were highly commended. At the Chicago Convention, in 1868, that nominated General Grant, General Allen was both a delegate at large in the soldiers' convention and a delegate in the nominating convention. He took a leading part in the successful canvass that followed. He was elected in 1869 to represent his district (Twenty-eight) in the State Senate, and in that body gained considerable prominence and influence.

AMONG the astonishing modern developments in the industrial sphere, none are more remarkable than the sewing machine business. Comparatively a few years since its first introduction, it has already assumed immense proportions. From returns made under the licenses granted, it appears that for the year 1871, the sales of the Singer Company alone amounted to 181,260 machines.

It is noticeable that while the Singer is one of the oldest, its sales lead the list of all the others for the past year, in the aggregate returns, as also in the current report of the Special Relief Committee of Chicago, where every applicant designated the kind of machine desired, and where of 2,944 which the Committee had provided, 2,427 were Singer machines! One indication of the prosperity of the Singer Company is the recent opening, at No. 34 Union Square, corner of 16th street, of a new building of fine proportions and splendid finish, for their city salesrooms and offices. It is one of the finest buildings, as it is one of the most eligible business sites in the city.

The extent and prosperity of the sewing machine business extends doubtless to-day far beyond the bounds of the most sanguine expectations of its original projectors. And the end is not yet.—*New York National Standard.*

A Pathetic Scene.

The first sense of sorrow I ever knew was upon the death of my father, at which time I was not quite five years of age; but was rather amazed at what all the house meant, than possessed with a real understanding why nobody was willing to play with me. I remember I went into the room where his body lay, and my mother sat weeping alone by it. I had my battledoor in my hand, and fell a beating the coffin and calling papa; for, I know not how, I had some slight idea that he was locked up there.

My mother catched me in her arms, and, transported beyond all patience of the silent grief she was before in, she almost smothered me in her embrace, and told me, in a flood of tears, "papa could not hear me, and would play with me no more, for they were going to put him under ground, whence he could never come to see us again." She was a very beautiful woman, of a noble spirit, and there was a dignity in her grief amid all the wildness of her transport; which, methought struck me with an instinct of sorrow, which before I was sensible of what it was to grieve, seized my very soul, and has made pity the weakness of my heart ever since. The mind in infancy is methinks, like the body in embryo; and receives impressions so forcible, that they are as hard to be removed by reason as any mark, with which a child is born, is to be taken away by any future application. Hence it is, that good-nature in me is no merit; but, having been so frequently overwhelmed with her tears before I knew the cause of any affliction, or could draw defenses from my own judgment, I imbibed commiseration, remorse, and an unmanly gentleness of mind, which has since ensnared me into ten thousand calamities; and from whence I can reap no advantage, except it be, that in such a humor as I am now in, I can the better indulge myself in the softness of humanity, and enjoy that sweet anxiety which arises from the memory of past afflictions.—*Sir Richard Steele.*

Payment of Small Bills.

The payment of small bills is a matter of much more importance than is generally attached to it. There are not a few who, in times when business is a little depressed and the prospect for the future seems more than usually unsettled, will hold on to their cash in hand and tell all the collectors who wait on them with overdue bills to "call again," while the payment would not give them any serious inconvenience and would accommodate a large and deserving class of creditors. Indeed, we know of nothing that in a quiet way would go so far to give animation to the markets throughout the country as the universal fulfillment of obligations at the first opportunity. If all the little debts for the discharge of which the debtors now have the cash actually on hand were paid at once, the wheels of business would be lubricated and a "general jollity" soon prevail throughout the land. The first serious effect on trade of any public excitement comes from the sudden check of those little streams. It is true the large transactions are arrested, but if everybody went to paying these little debts the check would be momentary, as business would be forced along the current thus continually renewed. Let every man whose eyes fall on these lines pay out his ready money for bills he knows to be due, and not stop until his pockets are emptied. Probably before this is realized the return current will reach his pocket, too, and he be liable to fill his obligations. There is as much money as ever; as much currency as ever. Who stops its flow? Let it move on for a prompt payment of bills now due, and new business will catch the inspiration and start off upon a fresh gallop.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Don't Advertise.

The following bit of advice from the Redwood City (Cal.,) *Gazette* seems to be pretty sensible:

"Don't do it. Don't advertise your business; it's paying out money to accommodate other people; if they want to buy your goods let them hunt you up.

"Don't advertise, for it gets your name abroad, and you are too apt to be flooded with circulars from business houses, and to be bored with drummers from the wholesale establishments, all of which also results in soliciting your order for new goods, and money to pay for them, which is very provoking to one of a dyspeptic temperment.

"Don't advertise, for it brings people in from the country, (country folks, you know are of an inquiring turn of mind), and they will ask you many astonishing questions about prices, try your temper with showing them goods, and even vex with a request to tie them up, which puts you to an additional trouble of buying more.

"Don't advertise, it gives people abroad a knowledge of our town, and they come and settle in it; it will grow, and other business will be induced to come in and thus increase your competition.

"In short, if you would have a quiet town, not too large; if you would not be harrassed by multitudinous cares and perplexities of business; if you would avoid being bothered with paying for and losing time to read

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ The Republican National Convention assembles in Philadelphia on the 5th of June.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer will accept our thanks for copies of the different tariff bills before Congress, and other documents.

☞ Hon. John Scott will please accept our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe for the Third Session of the 41st Congress.

☞ If you want to reach a few hundred readers advertise with those who have a few hundred of a circulation; if you want to reach THOUSANDS advertise in the JOURNAL. tf

☞ Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the General Laws passed at the late session of the Legislature.

☞ The Assembly of New York have determined, by resolution, to prefer articles of impeachment against the New York Judges for malpractices in office. Cardoza has, hat in hand, bowed himself out.

☞ The Democratic Convention of this State meets in Reading, on Thursday, the 30th of May. They are loudly praying for a Moses to lead them out of the Wilderness. They are woefully Cass-t down.

☞ The JOURNAL has double the circulation of the *Globe*. If advertising is worth anything at all it is in proportion to the number of readers to whom it is presented. It is only necessary to present these facts to advertisers who understand their business. tf

☞ The New York *Standard* has very justly styled the convocation at Cincinnati the "Office-seekers' Convention." There are, no doubt, a few who care very little, if anything, about offices, but nine-tenths are "outs" who are working against the "ins." A few desire to dispense patronage.

☞ Mr. Scott succeeded, last week, in getting up his bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee, and it went through the Senate with a rush. It was passed equally prompt by the House, and it has already received the signature of the President.—Mr. Scott deserves the thanks of the country for the able manner in which he advocated this measure, and we congratulate him on his splendid success.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes the point that the law authorizing the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention contemplates twenty-eight delegates at large to that portion of the State outside of Philadelphia. If this view is correct, and it strikes us that it is, the Republican Convention made quite a mistake in selecting two delegates from Philadelphia.

☞ He that would knowingly pay one party as much for *one* thousand circulars, to advertise his wares, as he would have to pay another party for *two* thousand, would be considered a very stupid fellow amongst business men, and yet he would only be in the same category with the man who will advertise in a newspaper with *half the circulation*, for the same money he would pay one with *double* the circulation. tf

☞ We are very much gratified to find the New York *Standard*, of May 2nd, before us. We had been led to believe, from several sources, that it was to be discontined on the 1st of May. The announcement to this effect by the *Golden Age* left no doubt upon our mind, but we are very much rejoiced to learn that the *Standard* "still lives," and we hope it may continue to live for all time to come. It is an excellent newspaper and its editorials are written as with a pen of fire.

☞ The impression is rapidly gaining ground that Congress will not pass a bill apportioning nine more members among the nine States having the largest excess of population. If this should be the conclusion, Gov. Geary will sign the present Apportionment Bill and relieve the gentlemen who are candidates for Congressmen at large from any further anxiety. We have no doubt it will be a great relief to Gen. White. Our member would be exceedingly rejoiced also if things were to take this turn. We are informed, however, that Cessna boasts that he can keep the Governor all right, and insists upon it that he "fixed him before."

SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATION BE CHANGED?

When a great change in public opinion occurs we find that it is based on an adequate cause. It may be that tyranny has become too outrageous to be longer borne, that injustice is too fearfully exercised, that the sacred principles of humanity or conscience are violated, that life is ruthlessly sacrificed, that liberty is crushed, that the free pursuit of happiness is in some way prevented, that progress and improvement are proscribed, that the Government is dishonest and corrupt, or that the laws are not respected and executed. Unless some of these wrongs are perpetrated, or some of these abuses prevail, or are believed to prevail, no general or radical change in the sentiments of the people at large would be expected, nor any reversal of their political or governmental action.

When Martin Luther rent the Catholic church in twain, the rights of conscience were his actuating motive. When the English Charles I was conquered, tried, and condemned, it was because he sought to exert despotic prerogative into dominion, and make the people only the instruments of the Crown. When the American Revolution entered upon its triumphant course, it was because Great Britain sought to impose on her Colonies taxation without representation. In our own time, when the slaveholder's rebellion took place, it was because slavery determined to make itself supreme, claimed the sanction of God himself, and attempted to be the corner stone of religion, government and society.

But what wrong, oppression, or tyranny can be charged upon the Administration of this country? Never before on earth was a nation so favored. Never, since we gained our independence, have we enjoyed so much happiness as now, except where it is prevented by the inherent brutality and execrable cruelty engendered by generations of slavemongers and plantation tyrants. Wherever republicanism bears sway, prosperity, security, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religious worship, exist in all their plenitude and excellence. Even the vilest slanderers, the most selfish conspirators, and the extremist reactionists, have the unrestricted use of the rostrum, the printing office and the public assemblage. Yet Dana, Schurz and Gratz Brown denounce the Administration and advocate a change. What results such a change as they are endeavoring to produce would effect, we may see in the regions cursed by ku klux or governed by so-called Democrats. Look to Missouri, where gangs of armed assassins are now defying the laws, and where Governor Gratz Brown is impotent to subdue them. Such is the entertainment to which the people are invited, and orators and journals are found who profess to believe that the nation will accept the proposal.

No! there is too much intelligence among the masses, too much culture, and too great discrimination for so destructive a proffer to be embraced. It is evident that progress and reform are only possible through Republicans. The Democrats, as they so inappropriately style themselves, have opposed every step of progress—every movement of reform, whether for humanity or equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the abolition of slavery, the right of suffrage to the colored man, the right of homesteads to the workingmen, and ALL other similar measures, have received their virulent opposition, and many of them were denounced as unconstitutional and illegal. If this party of the past could again come into power, all these acts would be abrogated, or as much as possible rendered null and void.

All the anarchy, violence, outrage, armed resistance to law, assassination, and crimes too revolting to name and too horrible to contemplate, run, riot where rebels still have power, and where men who give themselves the name of Democrats, have rule. Would it be well to extend this desolation—these atrocities? Would it be wise to depose faithful servants and put the Government under the control of Southern Ku Klux, Northern Democrats, and infuriated soreheads? Can Republicans be deceived and led to compass their own destruction and the misery of the whole land? No, indeed! There is no evidence to justify such a thought. The Trumbull's and Greeley's may gather conventions at Cincinnati of superannuated political fossils, revengeful and disappointed office-seekers, office-holders, who, like Belshazzar, see the warning written on the wall, rebels who hate the Union, and discontented plotters who snuff personal advantage in turmoil and change. Such an assemblage may be large, but does it represent public opinion? Has it the people at its back?

The signs of the times, the action of legislatures, the elections thus far in the various States, the resolutions of popular meetings, the voice of the Republican press, the unity of general Republican sentiment, the unflinching firmness of our public men—all these indicate a continued triumph to the party which now so wisely rules the country, and which deserves the confidence it has gained. If perfection is unattained by parties as well as by individuals, yet the Republican party is not committed to any measure which experience shall prove to be defective, and is not opposed to any plan which promises to enure to the good of the people. Reformers can best establish their reforms within the Republican ranks, and statesmen and politicians, who really have the public good at heart, need not abandon their party to carry it out.

It is on this account that we need not apprehend any such change in public opinion as the Missouri Mephistopheles desires and the Chappaqua Janus proclaims. To effect a revolution, whether in politics or government, there must be an inducement, and the Cincinnati Convention, as ostensible Republicans, cannot offer any good reasons why *they* should be elevated to power, and the Administration set aside. What pretext do they put forth? Is it taxation? Under Grant that has been reduced eighty-seven millions of dollars, and before Congress adjourns it will be reduced fifty-five millions more. Is it debt? Look at the reddction which has been made by the present administration, of three hundred and seventeen millions of dollars! or an average of nearly nine millions for each month since Grant was made President! Let our opponents point to an instance like it since governments were instituted. See, too, the interest on our public debt diminished during the same time more than twenty millions of dollars! No, the pretext cannot be either debt or taxation.

Is it defalcation? Under this administration the loss per cent. on the amount collected and disbursed, is not only less than under any other government in the world, but it is less than under any previous administration in this country. The Democrats, by sheer assertion and unfounded misrepresentation, have endeavored to create a contrary belief, but the actual fact—the real truth is as we have stated it. In addition to the unusually small loss from the collection and disbursement of national funds is the further fact, that never before has official dishonesty been so promptly detected, so impartially tried, and so unswervingly punished.

Is the pretext of receding Republicans civil service reform? What President before Grant has recommended it, and what party before the Republican has been so largely in favor of it? Is it the Democratic party, famous for its motto that to the victors belong the spoils, and pre-eminent for its devotion and peculation? General Grant is the first president who has recommended, in an official message, the adoption of a scheme to take away the bestowment of offices from the administration. More Republican legislators than any other have favored and advocated the plan. It is true there are friends of the president who think an administration should have the power to carry out its measures through its own friends, but certain it is that no other civil reform, except expulsion from office, is possible, if the Republicans could be defeated.

Is the pretext universal amnesty? President Grant has recommended that, and a majority of his friends have supported it. A bill for this purpose passed the House and was defeated in the Senate by "liberal Republican" and Democratic voters. For our own individual part, we must confess that so long as Jeff. Davis, and all rebels without distinction, can now vote, and do vote, and will vote, we are not excessively anxious that the leaders and inciters of the late slavemongers rebellion should be enabled to hold office and re-apears in the United States Senate along side of Carl Schurz and Frank Blair. But be our own individual opinion what it may, it is none the less true that the administration has recommended universal amnesty, and a majority of Republicans in both Houses of Congress voted for it.

Yes, we may claim with pride and satisfaction that in all essential respects the administration is a success, and that any slight friction which may exist in any part of its machinery will be removed the moment it is detected and a remedy can be devised. We cannot believe that all the discordant elements and discordant spirits recently convened in Cincinnati, were their number ten times greater, can bring odium or disaster upon a party which is actuated by noble principles, and only seeks the good of the whole country and of every class. If Republicans will but do their duty, will work faithfully, will adhere to the same noble faith which has hitherto guided them, all will be well.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Our intelligent, industrious, and kindly neighbors in the Colonies to the North of us, are in a transition state. Since the close of the American war of Independence, which bereft the parent State of half her American Colonies or more, England has dealt kindly with the remaining members of her family. As Colonies or dependencies they have received all the indulgence that could reasonably have been expected. They have however felt the yoke of bondage, and now in their advanced condition it is becoming daily more irksome. The development of their resources is, however, comparatively slow.—The active, enterprising young men look across the boundary into the American Republic and are amazed at the great contrast in the development of the two sections of the Continent, and ask why it is so. About forty-five thousand of them, including a fair portion of the young women, annually leave the homes of their youth, and transfer themselves and their allegiance to the United States. Those who remain at home are discontented and uneasy. Their country is not advancing. They are divided in opinion as to the cause and the cure. Some of them will tell you that reciprocity of trade with the United States would secure increased prosperity; others feel that they are hedged in, and their commerce is cramped by their subjection to England; and they look to Independence as the most direct avenue to general prosperity; another party and by far the largest portion of the intelligent Colonial population, believe firmly in Annexation, or a permanent political union with the United States, as the most rational course to adopt, in order to arrive at that degree of prosperity which the vast and varied resources of the Colonies would naturally lead an industrious people to expect as the reward of their enterprise.—This is a logical inference, and it is gaining strength daily among the more intelligent classes in each of the Colonies of England lying east of the New England States, North by the side of our Northwestern boundary, and along the Pacific slope down to the coast. There is not a single British Colony leaning upon the skirts of the Republic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but what would derive immense advantages from a permanent political union with the United States. The people of those Colonies feel this to be a settled conviction which they cannot shake off, but which is daily growing and gaining strength. "Show us," they say, "how a union can be amicably accomplished, and we will joyfully embrace the opportunity." This is the only drawback to an immediate Annexation Campaign. Loyalty, with some, dreads disruption with England; and these prefer to suffer in their material interests, rather than assert their rights, and ask for independence; but this feeling is losing its potency, and many of the most prominent men in the Dominion are openly advocating a separation from the parent State, as an absolute necessity for the safety and material prosperity of the Colonies.

In England a strong desire is manifested and growing in influential quarters to be relieved from the responsibilities involved in the dependence of the British American Colonies upon the Home Government for protection, and preparations are already in progress looking toward a quiet dissolution of the political bonds of union. All the British troops, guns and ammunition have been withdrawn, excepting a regiment of infantry and company of artillery remaining at Halifax. A telegram from London, April 4, says: "The London *Echo* has an article upon the Union of Canada with Great Britain, in which it hints strongly that the connection between the two countries is merely artificial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is probably the last Viceroy of the Dominion." England is only waiting for a request from the colonial Goverment to grant them a separation; not so much as a matter of choice, but that she may be relieved from their care and protection, and become free from the causes that now exist, in consequence of this connection, of new complications and difficulties with the United States Government. Even now if the Geneva Tribunal and the Treaty of Washington should prove to be failures, the whole problem of the relations between England, the Dominion and the American Union, would become involved in difficulties that only the most cautious and prudent statesmanship, with great forbearance, could arrange short of a protracted and exhaustive war, in which the Colonies would become the central field or carnage and death.

These facts are comprehended by every intelligent mind on both sides of the Atlantic, and particularly in the Colonies, and the feeling prevails that as prevention is better than cure, the Independence of the Colonies is of too much importance, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, to admit of unnecessary delay. The Dominion Parliament assembled a few days ago, and it is intimated that the question of Independence will be freely and fully discussed at an early date.

With this step made, the next would soon follow, namely, a union with the American Republic. The fruit is ripening fast. Already the people of British Columbia have sent a memorial to the Queen of England, and another to the President of the United States, asking, imploring, in fact, permission to transfer their country and their allegiance to the United States. Manitobia, or the Red River Colony, North of Minnesota, attempted to fight their way into the American Union, but were prevented by a superior force of British and Canadian troops. Nova Scotia New Brunswick and P. E. Island will cast a majority vote any day for *peaceable* union with the Great Republic, but would probably decline the boon if it could be obtained only by force, or offence to England. Canada can assemble a meeting of 5,000 intelligent people at any time, as she has already done, to advocate and pass resolutions in favor of union with the States. This is not mere conjecture, but a statement of facts, with which the Colonial mind is familiar. Let England give them Independence, and the Colonies will soon be numbered as States in the American Union, an event which, in the immense benefit it would confer upon both countries, and upon England, might with great propriety be numbered among the most important achievement of the nineteenth century.

THE RESULT OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

For weeks the newspapers have been filled with speculations in regard to the Liberal, or what is more generally known as the "Sorehead" Convention, which was called for the 1st of May at Cincinnati. The Democratic party of the country regarded it with more than ordinary interest, because it might open the way to give them a triumph, at least a candidate, while on the other hand the great masses of the Republican party regarded it with profound concern, because no one appeared to have any conception of the proportions the movement would assume. It is exceedingly doubtful whether ever, in the history of the politics of this country, a movement, independent of one of the leading parties, has attracted such universal attention.

The Convention assembled according to the various calls, and was temporarily organized, by placing Judge Matthews, of Ohio, in the chair. Committees were appointed on order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions, and the Convention soon thereafter adjourned until Thursday afternoon to receive the report of the committee on permanent organization. Carl Schurz, Senator from Missouri, a European Red Republican, who has been the recipient of the highest honors that the Republican party can bestow upon him, was selected as permanent chairman. Delegations were reported from all the States and Territories. The platform, with the exception of the tariff plank, was readily adopted. The tariff difficulty was surmounted by referring the whole subject back to the Congressional districts.—No nominations were made until Friday afternoon.

A great deal of ill-feeling had apparently sprung up between the friends of the numerous rival candidates, and it looked at one time as if the Convention might break up in a row, but on the sixth ballot the contest dwindled down to Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, and Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. Mr. Greeley received a large majority of the votes cast and was declared the nominee of the Convention for President, and immediately thereafter, on the second ballot, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was selected for the Vice-Presidency.

Both these gentlemen are well known to the country, and we feel that this ticket is one of the most formidable that could have been nominated. No man in the country has a stronger hold upon the Republican masses than Horace Greeley. There is no denying this. It would be extremely bad policy, we think, to belittle the ticket, and especially so if the Democrats were to accept it, but we do not think that any considerable number of Democrats can do so, but if they should, we have no doubt the contest will prove an exceedingly interesting one.

The Philadelphia Convention, in accordance with the wishes of five-sixths of the Republican party, will re-nominate Gen. Grant. All that we ask is that the platform be broad and liberal, covering all that the Circinnati people claim, and he will continue to be President, for the next term, beyond a peradventure.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Relations with England—False Rumors—Spain and the United States—The U. S. Government to Adopt a New Policy—Tea and Coffee Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

For a few days reports, some of them originating in London, others in New York and Washington, have been industriously circulated to the effect that the United States Government has surrendered its claims for indirect or consequential damages. Sir John Rose, formerly of Canada, but now a banker in London, telegraphed to Sir John A. McDonald, Premier, at Ottawa, Canada, that the United States had withdrawn the Claim. The New York *World's* London correspondent states that he is authorized to say that the British government considers the claim for indirect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and Granville will compliment President Grant in Parliament for yielding to their demands.

These reports have no foundation in fact. Your correspondent made inquiry at headquarters, and was informed that no proposition had gone from this Government to change in any respect our case as it has been presented to the Tribunal at Geneva. Secretary Fish says that not only has this Government not withdrawn its claim but that it is out of its power to do so. The case is before the Tribunal or Court. It will convene again in June, and then a decision will be made by the Court, based upon the provisions of the Treaty itself, as to whether there is authority for the presentation of the claim for indirect damages. If not, so much of the case will be passed over; but if the Tribunal finds that the Treaty provides (as it certainly does) for the admission of the claim, it will be received for adjudication. England has acted very unwisely in showing opposition, and her leading men now most seriously regret that they have done so.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The demand for the release of Dr. Houard and the restoration of his property confiscated in Cuba when he was condemned to eight years' servitude in a penal Colony, will, it is believed, be followed by a new line of policy toward the Spanish Government. We have too long looked on with indifference upon a protracted war in Cuba, where thousands of lives were sacrificed, and where even college boys were dragged out and shot by the dozen. We forbid England and other European Powers to interfere, under the inspiration of the Monroe doctrine; and refused ourselves to put a stop to the unnecessary sacrifice of human life that has been carried on for two years, or more, right under our eyes.

A general murmur of dissatisfaction comes from many parts of the country, protesting against this neglect of the claims of civilization; but little or no impression was made upon the administration until the vote in Congress in favor of demanding the release of Dr. Houard clearly indicated the feeling in the country, as reflected by their representatives in Congress. There will be a new policy inaugurated. Gen. Sickles has sailed for Spain, with instructions, it is said, to demand his passports, if certain demands beyond those in the case of Dr. Houard, are not promptly acceded to by the Spanish Government.

LATER.—On inquiry by your correspondent, after the above was mailed, he was informed, by the proper authorities, that the reports of a probable rupture with Spain, which have occupied the papers for some days past, are rather of the sensational order and not strictly in accordance with the facts in the case.

Minister Sickles took out with him instructions in relation to the release of Dr. Houard, in the spirit of former communications on that subject, to our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Adee, urging the release of Dr. Houard, who, according to official information received April 30, is still at Cadiz and well treated, awaiting the result of the pending correspondence between the two countries, and further investigation of the case by the Spanish Government.

The resolution in behalf of Dr. Houard, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday April 26th, did not reach Secretary Fish until Monday, and therefore did not form the basis or any part of the instructions of Minister Sickles, who left this country for Madrid on Saturday, the 27th. The immediate object of the return of Mr. Sickles to Madrid is to bring home several members of his family and to present his letter of recall, he having some time ago contemplated a withdrawal from the position. It is probable that his successor will not be appointed for some time, and this may depend upon the conduct of the Spanish Government on questions now pending.

TEA AND COFFEE FREE.

The bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee—to take effect July 1, 1872—passed both Houses and has been signed by the President. This is one of the best measures of the season, for reasons beyond that merely of cheaper tea and coffee, and the country is indebted to the untiring perseverance of Senator Scott, for the success of the measure. N. H. P.

☞ If you want to reach the eye of the farmers, advertise in the JOURNAL. Two-thirds of the Republican farmers of West, Barree, Jackson, Warriorsmark, Porter, &c., &c., take the JOURNAL. tf

☞ On Monday last, that part of the Metropolitan hotel occupied as Niblo's Garden, New York, was injured by fire to the amount of $500,000.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the head-waters of the Yellowstone river, and described as follows, to wit, commencing at the junction of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone river, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone lake; thence west along said paralled to the meridian passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence east to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States and apart as a public park or pleasure-ground for the benefit and and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wanders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit: He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the object and purposes of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 32.]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts,' approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a personal action has been or shall be brought in any State court by an alien against any citizen of a State who is, or at the time the alleged action accrued was, a civil officer of the United States, being non-resident of that State wherein jurisdiction is obtained by the State court, by personal service of process, such action my be removed into the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, in the same manner as now provided for the removal of an action brought in a State court by the provisions of section three of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

Approved, March 30, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 33.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, to build a bridge across the Mississppi river, within fifteen miles of the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, as may accommodate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and its connections on the west side of said river, and to lay on or over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are, or shall be, constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; that said bridge shall not interfere with the free navigation of said river beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches: *Provided*, That said bridge shall not be located or constructed as to interfere in any manner with the approaches to the railroad bridge now erected at Clinton, or with the piers of the same, or so as to obstruct in any manner the passage of said bridge by boats, vessels, or rafts, or to render such passage more difficult or dangerous: *Provided however*, That this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the crossing of the approaches to said bridge, if such crossing shall be found necessary.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the Company building the same, be built as a draw-bridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallelled with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallelled with the current of the river, where said bridge may be erected: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads public highways leading to the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the said structure shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through or under said structure; and the said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river. And the authority to erect and continue said bridge shall be subject to revocation, modification by law whenever the public good shall in the judgment of Congress so require, without any expense or charge to the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirments contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 7. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the counties of Carroll and White Sides, in the State of Illinois, and the counties of Jackson and Clinton in the State of Iowa, either by the Western Union Railroad Company or the Sabula, Ackley, and Dacota Railroad Company, or both of them, or by either or both of their successors or assigns, or by any person, company or corporation having authority from the States of Illinois and Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post route, and has all the privileges and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 8. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the county of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the county of Houston, in the State Minnesota, by the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, having successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route and has all the priveleges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirments contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 9. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, without any expense or charge to the United States.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 34.]

AN ACT to authorize the restoration of Gilbert Morton to the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to re-appoint Gilbert Morton an ensign in the navy.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 35.]

AN ACT to authorize the President to appoint George Plunkett a paymaster in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint George Plunkett a paymaster in the United States navy, if in his opinion, the interests of the public service will be thereby promoted.

Approved, April 2 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 36.]

AN ACT to provide for the reporting and printing of the debates in Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congressional Printer is hereby directed to enter into a contract, in behalf of the General Government, with Franklin Rives, Jefferson Rives, and George A. Bailey, for the reporting and printing of the debates in Congress for the term of two years, on and from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, in accordance with a proposed form of contract from the said Rives and Bailey, submitted to and approved by the Joint Committee on Public Printing on the part of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose aforesaid there be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the accounts having been approved, as in previous years, by the Secretary of the Senate and by the Clerk of the House, or their representatives.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be employed as a reporter for the House without the approval of the Speaker of the House: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on Public Printing to publish an advertisement once a week, for four weeks, in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and San Francisco, inviting proposals in detail for reporting and for printing, together and separately, the debates of the Forty-Third, the Forty-Fourth, and the Forty-Fifth Congresses, together or separately, and to report all proposals which may be received before the designated day to Congress, at the earliest practicable date, with estimates, hereby directed to be made by the Congressional Printer, of the cost of reporting the debates and of printing them at the Government Printing Office, accompanied by the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Public Printing on all proposals and estimates so submitted; and that the bills for such advertising be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: *And provided further*, That no debates shall be reported or published at public expense, after the close of the present Congress, except upon written contracts entered into therefor under the authority of Congress.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 37.]

AN ACT to establish a port of entry and delivery at the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a port of entry and delivery be, and is hereby, established at the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which shall be entitled to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of entry and delivery in the United States.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in this place, for the purpose selling and purchasing real estate. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find our superior facilities for advertising a great advantage. *No charges will be made for advertising if no sale or purchase is effected.* Give us a call.

J. R. DURBORROW & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and place specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Militia taxes:

Henderson, June 3, at Union School House.
Barree, June 4, Saulsburg.
Jackson, June 5, McAlaveys Fort.
West, June 6, Wilsontown.
Petersburg, June 7, at house of A. Graffius.
Alexandria, June 10, Alexandria.
Porter, June 11, Alexandria.
Morris, June 12, Waterstreet.
Warriorsmark, June 13, Warriorsmark.
Franklin, June 14, Franklinville.
Birmingham, June 15, Birmingham.
Coalmont, June 17, at house of N. Kelly.
Hoepwell, June 18, Shy Beaver Mills.
Lincoln, June 19, Coffee Run.
Penn, June 20, Marklesburg.
Walker, June 21, McConnellstown.
Carbon, June 24, Dudley.
Broad Top, June 25, Broap Top City.
Tod, June 26, Eagle Foundry.
Cass, June 27, Cassville.
Cassville, June 28, Cassville.
Brady, July 1, Mill Creek.
Mapleton, July 2, Fosters' store.
Mt. Union, July 3, J. G. Coverts hotel.
Union, July 5, at Union School House.
Tell, July 9, Nossville.
Dublin and Shade Gap, July 10, Shade Gap
Springfield, July 11, Meadow Gap.
Clay, July 12, Three Springs.
Three Springs, July 12, Three Springs.
Orbisonia, July 16, at house of A. Carothers,
Cromwell, July 17, at house of A. Carothers.
Shirleysburg July 18, Leas' store.
Shirley, July 19, Leas' store.
Juniata, July 22, Hawn's School House.
Oneida, July 23, Warm Springs.
Huntingdon, July 24, 25, 26 and 27, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon.

A. W. KENYON,
may8. County Treasurer.

REPORT of the condition of The First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., at the close of business, on the 19th day of April, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$375,318 18
Overdrafts	590 96
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	10,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Resv. Agts.	37,426 95
Due from National Banks	4,672 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	21,742 21
Banking House	7,989 00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,872 50
Current Expenses	3,776 06
Premiums paid	2,000 00
Bills of National Banks	8,042 00
Fractional currency (including nickels	1,557 23
Specie	1,375 00
Legal Tender Notes	60,230 00
Total	$686,592 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	150,000 00
Surplus Fund	21,000 00

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ABRAHAM'S TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANKENTY. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Brainerd catches trout.

Altoona dogs are muzzled.

Scranton has spotted fever.

A hot summer is predicted.

Altoona is free from small-pox.

Grain has an upward tendency.

The base ball season has opened.

Peddlers are boring rural residents.

A refreshing rain fell on Wednesday.

Another organist in town on Saturday.

Olive Logan opposes "Dolly Vardens."

The fruit crop promises to be abundant.

The public schools opened on Monday.

Congressman Speer was in town last week.

East Altoona is without a legalized rum hole.

Treasurer Kenyon gives notice to tax-payers.

Acts of vandalism are numerous on Cemetery Hill.

Wanted badly at this office—A load of kindling wood.

Philadelphia boot blacks give "Dolly Varden shines."

Wanted in Huntingdon—A repairer of sewing machines.

High minded—The workmen engaged on the church tower.

The large tower on the Presbyterian church is looming up.

The man with the palm leaf hat was visible the other day.

Martinsburg mourns the death of a forty year old goose.

The Supreme Court for this District is in session at Harrisburg.

The watering places are being renovated for the coming season.

The Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg rail road is under contract.

The next Hollidaysburg *Standard* will appear in an enlarged form.

India rubber carriages are the latest invention of Yankee ingenuity.

The JOURNAL is the cheapest and best advertising medium in the county.

Services will be held in the Lutheran church, in this place, on Sunday next.

We have just cased a few fonts of Dolly Varden type. They are beauties.

There is an unusual amount of bustle around the dress-makers' and millinery shops.

The Juniata *Republican* printing office will be sold, at public sale, on the 16th inst.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men meets in Lancaster this week.

The Pennsylvania canal has been abandoned between Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg.

The residence of a man named Maurer, near Altoona, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Friday last, so far as cold was concerned, would have passed current for an October day.

George Bowers, the Tyrone post office robber, has been sent to the penitentiary for five years.

Everybody who wants to keep posted in the local affairs of the county should patronize the JOURNAL.

Corbin, of the Bee Hive, is going to open a first-class ice cream saloon and lunch room, on Fourth street.

Col. Feerrer, the popular Hill street tobacconist, will please accept our thanks for a bunch of prime segars.

Come where my love lies dreaming—and see how she looks without any paint on her face or false hair on her head.

Dr. A. K. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, will preach in the Baptist church on this (Tuesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The widow of ex-Governor David R Porter, for many years a resident of this town, died at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last.

Prof. Wyman, a former music teacher in Hollidaysburg, was found dead in his bed, on the 16th ult., at Washington, Pa.

Father P. B. O'Halleran, late Pastor of the Catholic Church, in this place, died at Cork, Ireland, on the 11th of April last.

Spring season is approaching rapidly. Let some one procure a "bus" and run it between Huntingdon and the Warm Springs. It will pay.

A four-pound black bass was caught, on a dip-net, in Fishers' mill dam, a day or two ago. It was immediately returned to the water.

Boys will bear in mind that there is five dollars fine for robbing or destroying birds nests, and the boy who informs gets at least half of the fine.

The Pennsylvania Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it is rumored, will shortly appoint a resident agent for every town in the State.

We understand the borough finances will not admit the purchase of the steam fire engine, as agreed upon at a late meeting of the Council. More's the pity.

Mr. S. S. Williamson, of this place, on Thursday last, killed two snakes, a black snake and a copperhead, the former of which measured over six feet in length.

In Pennsylvania the average wealth to the population is $1,081 to each inhabitant. We know a good many who have not got their share, but who are anxious to have it paid over.

A little daughter of Mr. Vanarmor, residing on Mifflin street, was considerably injured, on Thursday last, by a stick penetrating her mouth at the junction of her jaws. She had the stick in her mouth, and falling, caused the accident.

A motherly cat in Somerset, deprived of her kittens, adopted, and is nursing with all care, a nest of young rats, orphaned by the feline, who caught and killed their mother for a frugal breakfast.

A fire caused by a child playing with matches, in the absence of his parents, destroyed a barn and burned to death seventeen head of cattle and horses for Daniel Asper, in York county, a few Sabbaths ago.

An exchange describing a fashionable party, speaks of a gallant who whispered to a lady "and took her apart." It is not a very difficult feat to take a lady "apart" these times, but there is very little of her left afterwards.

A new crossing has been put down at ninth and Washington streets. We expect the council to stick up notices at each end imposing a penalty of $5 for riding or driving over the same faster than a walk, after the manner of the Muddy Run bridge.

According to the engraving in last week's JOURNAL, free trade brings thunder and lightning.—*Monitor.*

It will bring that which is worse, penury and starvation to the laboring men of the country.

If you want to reach the shopkeepers, mechanics, and artizans of the county, advertise in the JOURNAL. It is taken by a larger number of subscribers in Huntingdon, Shirleysburg, Mt. Union, Mapleton, Cassville, Alexandria, Warriorsmark, &c., &c., than any other paper in the county. tf

There are a number of three cent men about Huntingdon who want a newspaper to constantly puff the place that they may put money in their purses, but if you charge them a dollar or two for advertising they do everything they can to injure you. Thank the Lord there are some honorable exceptions, but their name is not legion.

Paper books, and all other kinds of jobbing, done with neatness and dispatch at the JOURNAL office.

You have no business to have any business with other people's business, but mind your own business and that is business enough.

The proceedings of the Town Council, about one column in length, were handed in just about the time we were closing our paper, and consequently too late for publication. The publication of these proceedings is a thankee job, and those whose business it is to have them published should have them in the hands of the printer before the eleventh hour.

The bridge over Stone Creek, destroyed a few weeks ago by fire, should be replaced at once. Accommodation of the public demands that it should. There can be no question raised in regard to whether a bridge is necessary at this point. This question was settled forty years ago. We hope the Commissioners will proceed immediately to erect a new structure.

HON. R. B. PETRIKEN.—A correspondent of the Labor *Tribune* gives a review of the legislative career of Senator Petriken, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

During the session of 1871 he originated and carried through the bill to prevent the school directors or school controllers from changing the school books more than once in every three years. This act will save to the men of moderate means, who are heads of families, a large sum of money, which was an unnecessary expense entailed upon the people to enrich the publishers of school books who had a monopoly of that business. He also advocated the passage of the bill commonly known as the bituminous coal bill, which extends protection to the miners in the bituminous coal regions. This latter act passed at the late session through the efforts of Messrs. Humphreys and Petriken. He also advocated and passed the bill for the propagation of fish in our rivers, lakes and streams, which is one of the most important bills for the poor of this commonwealth that was ever passed. This bill Mr. Petriken fought through with a persistency and ability that secured for him the respect of every member in either branch and will elicit enconiums from all classes of citizens. The bill to prohibit the pass book and order system, for the protection of the laboring men, was introduced by Mr. Petriken, and was killed in committee by the commands and direct intervention of the agents of the corporations. He introduced the bill to compel railroad companies to place upon their freight lines caboose cars for the protection of the poor men who are exposed to the rigor of the winters in this latitude. This bill was also throttled in committee, and only reported at the heels of the session by the railroad committee of the senate, with a negative recommendation, so that it could not come up this session. But Mr. P. pledges himself to press it to a vote next session. He also passed the bill to incorporate the Labor Tribune company. In fine, he is par excellence, the friend of the laboring class, and is not afraid to take a tilt against the most powerful and wealthy corporations, and is always found on the side of the weak against the strong.

IF you wish to see a handsome stock of Dress Goods, Japanese Silks, Poplines, Grenadines, Alpacas, call at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending April 30, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Car Coupling, John Dinsmore, Dinsmore Station; Device for Cutting off Tubes, Wm. H. Downing, Shamburg; Propulsion of Boats, Lewis H. Watson, Pittsburg; Lock Nut, James A. Morrison, Parker's Landing; Bit for Safety Bridles, Samuel S. Petershim; (Groffs Store, P. O.) Upper Leacock Township; Cutting Apparatus for Harvesters, James S. Schoonover and Philo S. Bacon, Corry; Self Facing Check Valve, Charles Rue and Jonas H. Knight, Doylestown; Water Bucket, Charles Ballinger, Buchanan; Chute and Fish Way, James D. Brewer, Muncy; Lifting Jack, Wm. H. Greenwall, Strickersville; Glass Cutter, Paul Jennet, Meadville; Adjustable Pitmen for Washing Machines, Andrew McGinnes and Brinton J. Carter, Lancaster; Door Check, Simon Peters and Cyrus D. Eisaman, Penn Station; Washing Machine, Samuel Werntz, Strasburg; Medical Compound or Eye Wash, Hester Weiteley, Pittsburgh.

Designs.—Badge, Thomas M. Sweney Reading.

DOLLY Vardens, Dolly Vardens, Dolly Vardens, in great variety at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

FRENCH Chintzs Madras and Leasucker Suitings, Dress Linens, at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.—The Post Office Department at Washington has decided that bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent be outside of the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly recieve their mail matter. The requirement of the law is simply that the subscriber should live in the county where the weekly paper is printed and published, though his regular post office may be in an adjoining county, or even in an adjoining State.

PIQUES, Striped Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns and Cambrics, at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

DEFACING THE TOMBSTONES OF THE DEAD.—It is currently reported that malicious boys of the town have invaded the Cemetery and ruthlessly despoiled tombstones which mark the resting place of the sacred dead. We are told that dates have been changed and ages defaced and altered. An ordinance should be perfected, by the municipal authorities, imposing a heavy fine for this kind of malicious mischief.

PARASOLS, Parasols, Sunshades and Fans of the latest styles at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

CRAMER COTTAGES.—The somewhat celebrated "Cramer Cottages," at Bedford, are being very much improved. A large and commodious dining room, capable of seating a hundred guests, has been completed this spring. Several smaller cottages, intended to accommodate a family each, have also been erected. These Cottages, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, are a perfect earthly paradise. We hope they will be crowded the approaching season.

NEW Shad, Mackerel and Herring, at Henry & Co's. 8-4t

BOYS AFTER BIRDS' NESTS.—Within the last week our attention has been called to the fact that a number of thoughtless and mischievous boys leave no opportunity pass to molest the poor little birds that build their nests in the shade trees in the town. We would call the attention of the police to this matter. There is a penalty for this kind of mischief, and the fine goes to the informer.

LADIES', Misses' and Childrens' Lasting Gaiters, very cheap, at Henry & Co's. 8-3t

POISONING COWS.—Some fiend, in human form, poisoned two milch cows, last week, for Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this place, one of which has since died. We learn that Mr. Miller had a cow previously poisoned within the last year. If this be the case we have no doubt both poisonings were the work of the same fiend. Let the matter be hunted up, and the guilty party brought to justice.

GREAT rush for New Goods at the Mammoth Store of Henry & Co. 8-2t

M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Juniata District Sunday School Convention of the M. E. Church, for the year 1872, will be held in Bedford, on the 22nd and 23rd of May inst. A large attendance is expected.

A FULL line of Gents', Youths' and Childrens' Straw Hats of the latest styles, at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a camp meeting held on the ground occupied last year, one mile south-east of Shirleysburg, beginning Aug. 15th, and continuing one week. Pastors and people of adjoining charges are invited.
W. R. WHITNEY, Pastor.

THE nobbiest Hats in town, are at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

THE STONERSTOWN BRIDGE OR TRESTLE.—SCHELLSBURG, PA., April 28th, 1872.—*Mr. Editor:*—Well, the Stonerstown Trestle is reckoned amongst the things that were, and I have no doubt the traveling community generally are glad of it. This gigantic structure, what was it at last? A mere piece of gossamer to be blown away by a puff of wind.

After thousands of precious lives had passed over it safely, it fell and great was the fall thereof.

But is it not fearful to contemplate what might have been the consequences to human life?

Doubtless you and many of your readers have heard or read of "Asmodeus, or the Devil upon two sticks." This trestling was the Devil upon *many sticks*, and if his satanic majesty was no more firm than it was his power for evil would soon come to an end, for he would be very quickly knocked off his pins by the blasts of gospel thunder that are being constantly dinned in his ears. Those who have seen it, say it is a magnificent pile of ruins.

In imagining the magnitude of the wreck, the immense timbers and the number, I am reminded of the boys' supposition to attain any definite conception of the crash. Said he (the boy) suppose all the men were one man, what a great big man he would be; suppose all the axes were one axe, what a great big axe that would be; suppose all the trees were one tree, what a great big tree that would be; suppose all the rivers were one river, what a great big river that would be. Now suppose that great big man would take that great big axe and cut down that great big tree into that great big river, what *a great big splash that* would make. So I suppose the huge proportions of that delectable piece of retriculated folly, when it toppled over and measured itself in the water or stream below, made a great big *splash.*

Hereafter should we wish to sail the "azure depths" far aloof from *terra firma, ballooning* it will be far preferable, safer, and more agreeable, and if we do fall a mile, as the aeronaut did last summer, the result will only be about the same as if we had been precipitated from the tops of that now defunct abomination, or, looking at it in its present condition, abomination of *desolation*, we would be "knocked," as the printers say, "into pi."

But seriously, how well I remember the sensations I experienced the first time I passed over that superstructure, and now that it has gone down, the vividness of that remembrance causes a shudder to pass over me. I was astounded at the presumption of man in erecting such a work in the face of high Heaven; it seemed an insult to Deity himself. As the Iron Horse cautiously panted his way over, dragging the slow length of the train along, I looked into the fearful abyss below, and down at the timbers which fairly groaned and trembled beneath the weight, sending ripples from their base far out on the water, I grew sick at heart and held my breath until the terrible ordeal was past. Perhaps I was over-nervous, but the final result, its downfall, proves that my fears were not altogether groundless. Few persons have passed over it who did not experience more or less of the same feelings that I did, and though I vowed never to cross it again, but business compelled me to do so several times afterwards, but I never did so without feeling the force of the admonition—"prepare to meet thy God."

I have understood that the trestling on the Broad Top railroad was all made to gratify the ambition of one man, viz: To get the road past his place of residence. "What millions died that Cæsar might be great!" But thank God nothing died in this instance but the Stonerstown trestle, and though its loss may be some trouble and expense to the company it will be the gain of the public, in that all that kind of thing will now be avoided in the new route, and more safety insured to the traveler.

In conclusion, let this be the epiteph of that colossal monster; that Bable in absurdity, the Stonerstown trestle, slightly altered from Shakspeare:

I touched the highest point of all my greatness;
And from the full meridian of my glory
I hastened to my setting.
I fell before a blast of wind,
No man shall see me more.

WILLIAM.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Mechanics, consult your own interest, and buy your Hardware at Franciscus'.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

LADIES' and Misses' Frame Hose, Gents' Lisle Thread and British Hose, very cheap at Henry & Co's. 8-2t

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

Farmers, buy your Agricultural Implements at the new and cheap Hardware Store of Franciscus, in Smith's building.

If you want handsome and cheap Window Shades and Wall Paper, go to Franciscus' Hardware Store.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—*Nature's Hair Restorative* brings back the original color. It is not a dye, and clear as crystal. Contains nothing injurious. See advertisement. [my1-2t.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. APPLE'S, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10-6mos.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

THERE are not above one hundred subscribers of the *Globe*, in Huntingdon county, that are not reached by the JOURNAL or *Monitor*.—The advertiser who patronizes the *Globe* and *Monitor*, and not the JOURNAL, does so to reach thousands of readers less than he would reach if he advertised in the JOURNAL and *Monitor*. tf

LADIES' FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—Miss E. M. Africa has just opened for the inspection of her lady friends, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Notions, &c., &c., at her establishment on the North-east corner of Hill and Fifth streets. She manufactures bonnets and hats of the latest styles to order. [my1tf

THE JOURNAL is taken by one-half of the Republican subscribers of the *Globe* and by at least one thousand Republican subscribers who do not take the *Globe*. Here, then, for the same price an advertisement can reach at least two thousand more readers, because each paper is read by at least two persons, on an average, than he can by advertising in the *Globe*. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending May 4, 1872	6,878
Same date last year	8,569
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	1691
Shipped for the year 1872	94,818
Same date last year	120,190
Increase for year 1872	25372

THE *Globe* endeavors to insult a large number of the subscribers of the JOURNAL by alleging that the JOURNAL has been forced upon them and therefore they do not read it. This is an insult alike to the intelligence and self respect of the people of Huntingdon county, and will be resented, as the *Globe* will find to its cost. tf.

THE THEORY OF ADVERTISING.—The object in advertising is to inform the people. This is done orally or by means of written or printed matter. Printed matter is admitted by all to be the cheapest mode. The printed matter is either by circular or by means of journals published at stated periods. Circulars are printed at so much per hundred or thousand. Each individual procuring as many as he thinks will reach the eyes of those whom he desires to inform. He pays for his circulars in proportion to the number he gets printed. Newspapers accomplish the same purpose and consequently should charge in proportion to the number of papers circulated. No one will controvert this unless he is as stupid as a County Commissioner. But the JOURNAL with twice the circulation of the *Globe* charges *no more* than the *Globe*. If you want to reach *hundreds* advertise in the *Globe*; if you want to reach THOUSANDS advertise in the JOURNAL. tf.

CASTORIA.—A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures conception, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills. J. B. ROSE & CO., Broadway, New York. [may1-4t.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., May 7, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 36
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	25@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat	7 50	
" red wheat	675 to 7 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 70	
" red, "	1 65	
RYE	90	
CORN	70	
OATS	45	
MOLASSES, Port Rico	60	
" New Orleans	1 00	
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for 1	05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 60
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 25	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	13
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL-SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEE E, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES "	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 6, 1872.

FLOUR, Extra family	$8 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	9 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	2 00
" red, "	1 99
CORN	68
RYE	1 00
OATS	50

Marriages.

GILLAM—CHERRY.—On the 28th of March, 1872, by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. William Gillam to Miss Adaline Cherry, both of West township.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

MILLER.—On the 26d ult., in Cass township, Elizabeth A., daughter of D. H. and S. A. Miller, aged 17 years, 10 months and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

$15,000 WANTED.—The Borough of Tyrone, by an act of Legislature, has been authorized to create a loan of $15,000, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, having ten years to run. Coupon Bonds with interest payable semi-annually, will be issued, of the denomination of $100 and $500. Persons having money to loan, can procure further information by calling upon either of the undersigned Finance Committee.

D. T. CALDWELL,
A. B. HOOVER,
G. W. BURKET.

8may3t.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., May 6, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

E. Peelton,	Rebeca Cassatt,
Kate Sellars,	Chas. Clark, (2)
Rachel Speck,	Peter Cuppin,
Manetta Stewart,	Pat. Cayne,
Amon Snowberger, (3)	Eliza Davis,
Susan Tesse,	Sylveller Fulton,
Eliza Taylor,	Thos. M. Hedding,
Wm. Wright,	Richard Outwait,

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., 513 MARKET STREET, *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of Philadelphia Carpets,

Table, Stair and Flour Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chains, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Woodenware and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase of business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5,50.
Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms: Carpets, 60 days.
All other goods, 30 days, Net.
Feb.14,1872.-3m.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extenaing back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of James Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the undersigned.
STERRETT CUMMINS,
April 24*. McAlevy's Fort.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Dr. Wm. R. M'Nite, acting Administrator of the estate of John Alexander late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, here by gives notice, that he will attend to the said duties at his office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claim or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
H. C. MADDEN,
Ap.24,'72.] Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of R. G. Morrison, of the borough of Huntingdon, will attend to that duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 17th of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
1may3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions to the First and Partial Account of George Swartz and Johnson Shue, Administrators of Samuel Shue, late of Clay township, dec'd., restate the account, and make distribution of the balance among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested shall present their claims or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
R. A. ORBISON,
1may3t. Auditor.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.

LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

AGENTS FIND LITERATURE, ART AND SONG Is the *best selling* book ever offered. It combines the humor of anecdote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of music, and 400 beautiful illustrations.

"Solid reading for graver moments; pleasant pictures to illumine quiet hours; and gems of song for the social circle."

An Agent writes, "Sold 127 copies this week. Will sell 500 this month easily."

Our *new system of canvassing* does away with objections to the business. Particulars free. A valuable present to every new Agent.

International Publishing Co., 93 and 95 Liberty St., New York. 1may8t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GAS LOAN.
The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.

Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from

$100 to $1,000,

bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.

The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.

By order of the Board of Managers.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.
J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

Issues all the new forms of policies, and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.

The company will make temporary loans on its policies.

Thirty days grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.

All our policies are incontestible for the usual cause.

Policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiture.

No extra charges are made for traveling permits.

Policy-holders share in the annual profits of the Company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the Company.

No policy or medical fee charged.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANELER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY, General Agent.

D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42aplly.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the rooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, *An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*, passed 15th March 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2nd Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accuring by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, A. W. KENYON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as herein after described, the several sums stated ar the arrearages of taxes respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall on MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in borough of Huntingdon, commence the Pub ic Sale of the whole or any part of s ich tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpa

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Beet Pulp for Fattenning Hogs.

As our readers know, we have favored beet culture for sugar, as much for the general benefit which will no doubt accrue to agriculture, as for the more meterial matter of the sugar interest. Great as must be the advantages to the industry of the country by the success of the new branch, the influence it will exert on the fertility of the soil has been one of the leading features by which the sugar culture has commended itself to us. The sugar itself pays the whole cost of the crop, and generally something handsome besides this; but the pulp which is left is nearly as good for feeding cattle as before the sugar was extracted from the root. In this way stock is fed at a low cost, and with the feeding comes a large manure heap, which is the best bank for any farmer to invest his spare funds in.

So far as we know, the feeding of horned cattle was all that the best culturist has accomplished to any great profit; but we note that a correspondent of one of our exchanges, who is located near one of these beet factories, writes of his having fed the pulp to hogs, and with excellent results. He thinks they fattened on it better than corn, which, as the newsmongers say, is "important if true."

It is singular how much of the prosperperity of a country depends on these little things. England stands at the head of the commercial nations of the earth; and why? Chiefly because, generations back, it was found that the turnip could be well grown in England, and that sheep could be raised in that comparatively mild climate to a great profit on the turnip crop. Hence wool growing became a leading interest, and woolen manufactures one of the especial features of England's wealth. This manufacture stimulated other similar works, and England became a manufacturing and exporting nation—anxious to sell her goods in every part of the world, and advocating the doctrine that every one should buy in the cheapest market, because that market had come to be her own.

But it was not only here that the influence of the turnip was felt. The sheep are fed to the crop in the field; all the turnip is therefore at once turned back into the soil as manure, and that too in one of its best forms—namely, the manure of sheep. The agricultural capacity of the country has steadily increased under this course of sheep culture. There is little doubt but if the turnip was to give out in England, it would be one of the most disastrous events that could possibly happen to that country. Our country is not very well adapated to the culture of the turnip; and even in those parts where it does produce tolerably certain crops, the winters are too severe for open-air feeding. But the beet will do here. We need not follow England in her course exactly, but a simalar course with another article may be to our interest to try.—*Weekly Press.*

Branching Corn.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Farmer* gives the following endorsment of this valuable acquisition: "Early last spring I procured three packages of E. O. Judson's 'Branching Corn.' One package of each variety—field, sweet, and pop corn. I planted each variety in good season, on good soil; planted in the drill, with the kernels one foot apart, gave good cultivation, and at harvest got—what? A great growth of fodder. The stalks were about ten feet high, and about large enough for fence poles. Now and then a stalk had two ears, but there were a great many more stalks that had 'nary an ear.' I purchased corn direct from "head quarters," and had the pure article with Judson's prints and imprints thereon. I planted it with the expectation of raising some to sell another year. I had great expectations all through the summer about it as it looked so thrifty. After it became large enough to have the ears set, I watched it close all the while, expecting to see the ears branching out from "axils of the leaves," as E. O. J. had represented; but after looking and watching all the fall. I didn't see the ears, and I have no 'Branching Corn,' to humbug my brother farmers with.

Churning Milk.

C. C. Perley, Bowen's Prairie, Iowa, requested an expression of opinion of the N. Y. Farmers' Club as to the practicability of churning milk instead of cream.

Mr. Steward—He may churn whole milk if he likes, but I do not think the result will induce a repetition of the process. In the times of our forefathers it was common to turn the milk into the churn as soon as brought in, in the morning, and mix the previous evening's milk with it, and churn away, and some time toward night butter would come. The old-fashioned upright dash or the barrel-churn was used, and so far as I remember the butter was not as good as it is now. I would not advise any one to return to discarded fashions of ancient days.

CHANEY'S THIN BISCUITS, OR NOTIONS.—Take one pint of flour and make into dough, as soft as can be rolled, with sweet milk, a saltspoonful of salt, two ounces of butter, and two ounces of lard. Roll out with the bread-pin into round cakes nine inches in diameter, and of wafer-like thinness. Stick well with a fork. In baking, do not allow them to brown, but remove from the oven while they retain their whiteness, yet are crisp, and will melt in the mouth.

FATTING SHEEP should be allowed from a pound to a pound and a half of grain per day, according to their size, and it is well to give them one foddering of hay per day and all the straw they will eat. Wool is in demand, and most farmers will desire to keep their sheep and clip them before selling. On this account it is not improbable that those who sell fat sheep the latter part of February or the first of March, may realize more profit than by keeping them later.

FARM CELLARS.—When it is remembered that impure air or unpleasant odors, which may gather in the cellar, will find their way into the dwelling apartments above, it is seen how necessary it is that all decaying vegetables should be removed and fresh air admitted. No cellar should be without good ventilation, and the roots and vegatables stored therein should occasionally be inspected.

OILING SEWING MACHINES.—If pure sperm oil be used with these machines they will not gum; even if left for months, they only require wiping over and oiling just before use. Sperm oil can only be procured at a first class shop, as, on account of its high price, vegetable oils are frequently substituted for it; these will soon clog delicate machinery.

GREASING HORSES' FEET.—A Canada correspondent says the effect of greasing the hoofs of horses to make them shine is to cause them to almost cease growing, and become hard and brittle. He condemns the practice.

THE grain fields present a healthy appearance.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 26
6 49	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Mail Express	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 21	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 25	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 41	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 57	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all the trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Mail Express.	Buffalo Express.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom'n.	Pacific Ex.	Express.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, Arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, Arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.15 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m, and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a m., and 6.15 p. m, for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 2.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12 50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

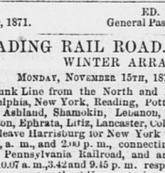
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $26,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 16, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871–1y.

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public,

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Dr